# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1809. No. 1180.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE

**Pittsburgh Gazette.**

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

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Interspersed with occasional notes and observations, naturally arising out of the subject.

*By WILLIAM GRAYDON, Esq.*

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Harrisburgh, Feb. 22, 1809.

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AT

*T. Cromwell's Commission Store,*

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
3 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

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THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

*For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,*

**Justices Blanks,**

*Of the latest and best forms, viz.*

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

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*Invites those Storekeepers who receive their supplies of*

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FROM THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
TO HIS STORE,
NO. 14, SOUTH FRONT-STREET,
*Where he has constantly for Sale upon the*
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*A large and very handsome assortment*
OF
BRITISH, INDIA,
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*American Manufactures.*

THERE IS NOW OFFERED FOR SALE,
By the Package or Piece,
*At No.* 14, *South Front-street, Philadelphia,*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CALLICOES & | | CHINTZES, |
| CLOTHS, | } | Cambric Muslins, |
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| Plains, | } | Cotton Bandanoes, |
| Cotton Checks, | } | Irish Linens, |
| Flannels, | } | Shirting Muslins, |
| Dimities, | } | Velveteens, |
| Cambrics, | } | Book Hkfs. |
| Leno Muslins, | } | Bombazetts. |

*And a general assorment of other*
BRITISH GOODS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| India Checks, | } | Bandanoes, |
| do. Hkfs. | } | Sewing Silk, |
| Hearth Rugs, | } | Cotton Shawls, |

And a great variety of *INDIA MUSLINS.*

ALSO,
*American Printed*
CALICOES, SHAWLS & POCKET HKFS.
*All of which will be sold on the most moderate terms.*
CHARLES BIDDLE, JUN.

TO LET,

A House in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets. Enquire of JOSEPH HARBESON.

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1806.

N. B. A few APPRENTICES wanting to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply as above.


## CUSTOMS

OF THE CREEK INDIANS,

*Written by Col. Benjamin Hawkins, agent for Indian affairs of the United States, south of the Ohio.*

1. Among the Creeks a remarkable annual ceremony is performed called the Boosketuk. It is celebrated in July or August. The precise time is fixed by the *Mico* and counsellors of the town, and is, sooner or later, as the state of affairs or the earliness or lateness of their corn will allow. In Cusetuk these rites last eight days. In some other towns of less note they continue but four days.

This is a most happy institution. It answers the purpose of a forgiveness of injuries among the people. It restores man to himself, to his family, and his nation. The Lethean qualities buries in oblivion all past offences, and absolves the Indians from all crimes except murder. It restores peace and order to society, and renews the whole aspect of civil affairs. Ceremonies which produce such powerful effects, are not performed without great form and parade. The manner of going through them is as follows.

1st day—In the morning the warriors clear the yard of the public square in the village, and put a quantity of white sand in the centre, where the *acee* is brewed. This quadrangle consists of four buildings of one story, facing each other. Their dimensions are about forty feet by sixteen, and the entrance is at each corner. Each building is a wooden frame, supported on posts set in the ground, and covered with slabs, open in front like a piazza, divided into three rooms, and the back and ends clayed up to the plates. Each room is divided into two seats; the front two feet high, extending back half way, covered with reeds or slabs; then a rise of one foot, and it extends back, covered in like manner, to the end of the building. On these seats they lie or sit at pleasure.

The *acee*, called by the traders black drink, is a strong decoction of the leaves of the cassine yapon, a species of ilex growing in the woods thereabout. They have a regular method of making and delivering it to all who attend.—Much formality is observed in every thing relative to its preparation and distribution.

In the middle of the square, the men place four logs of wood, each of the length that a man can reach by extending his arms. They put the ends together, directing them to the four cardinal points. In the middle of these they kindle the fire, as early in the morning as practicable, and always by friction. On this occasion all the *old* fire in the village is extinguished, and the *new* fire is carried to every house, and employed for all domestic purposes.

On the subject of these solemn rites *Esau Haujo*, great medal chief of Tookaubatche, and speaker for the nation in the general council, declared that his opinion, derived from his early education, was, there is an *Esaugeiuh emissee*, (or master of breath) who gave these customs to the Indians as necessary to them, and adapted to their condition; and that to follow them entitled the red people to their care and protection in war and difficulties. He said they considered the *Boosketuh* and their physics as proofs of the goodness of *Esaugetuh emissee*, who communicated them in old times to the red people, and assured them that by observing the practices they would be singularly benefitted.

During the first four days, the four logs of wood are to be gradually consumed by fire.

It is now that the *Pinegungau*, (or turkey dance) is performed by the women of the *pinnutgee* (or turkey tribe) and while they are dancing, the *possau* is brewed. This is a powerful emetic. The *possau* (or decoction of button-snake root) is drank from 12 o'clock to the middle of the afternoon. After this the *Tocoyulegau*, (or tad-pole dance) is danced by four men and four women. In the evening they dance *Encaubungau*, and continue it until daylight.

2d day. This day, about 10 o'clock, the women dance *Hohobungau*, (or the gun-dance.) After 12 o'clock the men go to the new fire, take the ashes, rub them on the chin, the neck and belly, and then go and jump head-foremost into the river. They return into the square. Then the women, having prepared the new corn, and other provisions for the feast, some of the new corn is taken by the men, and rubbed between their hands and on their faces and breasts. After which they feast.

3d day. They sit in the square.

4th day. The women go early in the morning and get the *new* fire, clean out their hearths, sprinkle them with sand, and enkindle the new flames. The men finish burning the four logs. They take ashes, rub them on their chins and downwards, and afterwards go into the water. After this the dance the *Obungau-chasico*, (or long dance.) They eat salt this day.

5th day. They get four fresh logs—and place them as on the first day. They drink the *acee*, or strong decoction of the cassine; and while the decoction of it is boiling, they put some fish and corn in the fire.

6th day. They remain in the square.

7th day. Passed as the 6th.

8th day. They get two large pots, and their physic plants—1. Micochoyonajuh; 2, Zoloh; 3, Achenau, 4, Cuppauposcau; 5, Chulissau; (the roots;) 6, Tuckthlauluste; 7, Totecuhillsowan; 8, Chosocinsuckcausukah; 9, Chofemussee; 10, Hillisknatki; 11, Totecuhchookhissee; 12, Welaunuh; 13, Oakchomutchico; 14, Cohallewaugee. These plants are put into the pots, and beaten up with the water. The *Etechulgee*, chemists, or as the traders call them, physic-makers, blow into it through a small reed; then it is drank and rubbed over the joints of every one of the men until the afternoon.

Next day they collect old corn-cobs and pine-burs, put them into a pot and burn them to ashes. Then four virgins bring ashes from the houses, put them into the pot and stir all together. The men get white clay, and mix it with water in four pans. One of these pans of clay, and one of ashes, is carried to the cabin of the *Mico*, and the other two to the warriors' cabin. They then rub themselves with the clay and ashes. After this, two men, appointed to that office, bring some flowers of the Itchauchulepucpugge, which is a sort of dwarfish tobacco, or, as the name imports, "blossoms of the old man's tobacco." These had been prepared on the first day, and put into a pan in the Mico's cabin. A little of this is given to every one present.

The *Miculgeo* (or kings) and the *Istechaugeeculgee* (or beloved men) then go four times around the fire, and at every time they face the east, they throw some of these flowers among the flames. They then go and stand to the west. The warriors succeed, repeating the same ceremony.

Then a cane was stuck up at the cabin of the Mico, with two white feathers on the end of it. One of the *Thloutlonlgee* (or fish tribe) take up the cane just as the sun goes down, and marches towards the river, all following him. When he gets half-way, he gives the death whoop. This he repeats four times, and comes to the water's edge. They all then arrange themselves as close as they can at the margin of the stream. He strikes the cane at the margin. They then put a fragment of the flowers of the tobacco on their heads, and in each ear; and, at a signal given four different times, throw some into the water; then at a given signal, all plunge into the river, and gather four stones from the bottom. With these they cross their breasts four times, each time throwing a stone into the water, and uttering the death hoop. They then wash themselves, take up the cane and feathers and erect them in the square. After which, they visit through the town, dance the *Obungauhaujo* (or mad dance) in the evening, and therewith close the ceremonial of amnesty and pardon in the Creek nation.

2. There is another practice called the *Hoithlekillissowau (or war physic;)* which is described in the following terms:—When young men are going to war, they go into the "hot-house" of the town. This is called *Thlucco*, (or the rotunda.) It is near the great square, is of an octagonal shape, thirty feet wide and 12 feet high. In the middle, on a small elevation, fire is kindled. It is the assembly-room where the men, women and children gather together every evening to recreate themselves with singing, dancing and conversation. And in it, sometimes in very cold weather, the old and naked sleep. It is walled and clayed up on the outside, and the entrance is through a small door. In the hot-house the warriors remain four days. They drink the *Micco-hoyonijau*, and the *possau*, and they eat the *sonwatcheo*, a very bitter root, which has the power of intoxication or maddening. On the fourth day they come out, have their knapsack ready, and march. This knapsack is an old blanket, containing some parched corn, flour, and leather to patch moccasins.—They carry in their shot-bags a charm, like Ohi, a protection against all ills, called "war physic," composed of *Chitto Yabby* and *Istepeupau*, or the bones of the snake and of the lion.

The tradition of this physic is, that in old times the lion [istepaupru] devoured the people. They dug a pit, and caught him in it just as he had killed one of them. They covered him with light wood knots, and burned him, but preserved his bones. The snake was in the water. The old people sang, and he shewed himself. They sang again, and he shewed himself a little out of the water. The third time he shewed his horns, and they cut off one. Again he shewed himself a fourth time, and they cut off the other horn.

A piece of these horns, and of the bones of the lion, is the great war physic of the Creeks.

3. They have a solemnity of initating youth into manhood, which is performed thus: This is annually done to the boys, of from fifteen to seventeen years old. Like the other yearly ceremony, it is called *Boosketuh*. The lads take two handfulls of the bitter Sauwatchco, and continue eating it a whole day. They also steep the leaves and drink the water. In the dusk of the evening they eat two or three spoonfulls of boiled grits. This repeated for four days, and during the whole time they remain in a house. After this they go out but must put on a pair of new moccasins. For twelve moons then abstain from eating buck venison, except that of the old ones, and from turkey-cocks, fowls and salt. During this period they must not pick their ears, nor scratch their heads with their fingers, but use a small stick. For four moons they must have a fire to themselves to cook their food, and a little girl may cook for them; but their food is boiled grits. The fifth moon any person may cook, but they must serve themselves first, and use one spoon and one pan. Every new moon, they drink a decoction of the *possau*, which is a sickener of the stomach, and abstain for these days from all food, except a little boiled grits (small hominy) in the evening. The twelfth moon they perform, they repeat the course adopted on the original four days. The fifth they come out of the house, gather corn-cobs, burn them to ashes, and with these rub their bodies all over.—At the end of the lunar period they sweat under the blankets, and go into the water; and thus ends the ceremony.

This rite is sometimes shortened to four, six, or eight moons, and occasionally even to twelve days; but the course is the same, and it is always under the direction of the great leader. This man, speaking of a youth under initiation, says, 'I am physicking him,' or, "I am teaching him all that it is proper for him to know." During this preparation, they do not touch any one except young persons, who are under course with them; and if they dream, they drink the *possau*.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

In our last paper we had the high satisfaction of communicating to the public the official arrangements entered into by our government and that of Great-Britain, by which an acceptable reparation has been made for the attack on the Chesapeake, and the British orders have been rescinded so far as they respect the United States. On these happy results, together with the consequent renewal of amicable intercourse between the two nations, we most sincerely congratulate our fellow citizens.

On the mutual benefits that will flow from such an intercourse it is unnecessary to dilate. They are universally felt and acknowledged by all classes of our people, and would never for a moment, have been suspended, but for reasons irresistably imperious. These reasons it were futile and might perhaps be pernicious to dwell upon. Let us indulge the hope, that the past sources of animosity may be dried up, and that in future, a sense of common interest, mutually realised, will serve to unite the two nations in bonds of growing strength; such bonds as are created by an interchange of commodities by which each party is benefitted; not by those political alliances, which are as fatal to the happiness as they are repugnant to the spirit of a free people.

Is it, moreover, visionary to cherish the hope that this result may dissipate the delusion, so diligently propagated, that those who administer the general government are actuated by feelings hostile towards commerce and Great-Britain? If this delusion can be dispelled, we may rationally expect, in addition to peace with the foreign world, what is infinitely more valuable, a greater degree of harmony among ourselves. When it shall be distinctly realised that these honorable arrangements have been secured by the wise measures of the administration, and when the connection between those measures and the confirmation of our commercial rights shall be perceived, the calumny will be evident, and it will be admitted that the ad-

ministration has been as sincere in its professions of regard to commerce, as it had been successful in shielding it from danger, until it could be opened to the advantage of those who pursued it. Those, who have ignorantly ascribed those motives, will, if honest, hereafter refrain from a similar act of injustice, and those who have been deceived, will withhold their confidence from men who have thus flagrantly abused it. The people will be generally taught the important lessen of confidence in their government, and will in this way most effectually command for it the respect of foreign nations. Universally realising that our interest consists in union, we shall be united, and, if united, we must be happy.

By these arrangements four ends are accomplished.

1. Adequate reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake.
2. An abrogation of the British orders.
3. A renewal of commercial intercourse.
4. A renewed attempt to settle all sources of difference between the two nations.

With regard to the reparation offered for the attack on the Chesapeake, it is, we believe substantially the same with that demanded by our government, and may, therefore, be considered as entirely satisfactory.

With respect to the abrogation of the British orders, and a renewal of commercial intercourse—as the latter was offered by our government on the adoption of the former by the British government, the measure ought also to be viewed as satisfactory.

The remaining proposition, to adjust all sources of difference between the two nations by sending a minister to the United States after the substantial measures by which it is preceded, promises a favorable issue. The preceding negociation having been conducted at London, it evinces, on the part of the British government, a becoming respect for ours, to send a minister here, and to make this place the seat of the negociation.

We cannot close these remarks without observing, that the celerity with which these arrangements have been made, and the rigid secrecy which attended them, are equally honourable to both the parties, and furnish the best pledges for the satisfactory adjustment contemplated by the extraordinary mission to this country.

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*From the New-York* SPIRIT *of* 1776.

## SPECIFIC APPROPRIATION.

Perhaps the most extraordinary instance of the duplicity of Mr. Jefferson's administration is to be found in a contrast of their principles and practice, in relation to the appropriations for the Naval Department.

During Mr. Adams's administration, an act of Congress was passed, directing six ships not less than 74 guns each, to be built within the United States. This act was understood by all parties, as a solemn determination of the government to establish a permanent navy.

Mr. Stoddart, then secretary of the navy, believing that the act directing these ships to be built, implied a grant of all powers requisite for carrying it into execution, and that the public interest would be thereby promoted, purchased six scites for building and repairing ships of war, namely, at Portsmouth, Charleston, New-York, Philadelphia, Gosport, and the City of Washington.

The expenditures for all these scites amounted to about 136,000 dollars.

The grounds purchased at Charleston or New-York are separately of greater value at the present time, than the whole of the expenditures before mentioned.

It was a principal topic of complaint by Mr. Giles and his associates, that the purchase of navy yards was unlawful, without an express authority from Congress, and a specific appropriation.

Now mark the practice of Mr. Jefferson's administration, and compare it with the strict principles by which they attempted to controul the conduct of their predecessors.

It appears from the public accounts that the following sums have been expended and charged to the "appropriation for building six 74 gun ships, and wharves.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1801, | dolls. | 304,605 | 76 |
| 1802, | | 240,576 | |
| 1803, | | 174,701 | 63 |
| 1804, | | 7,000 | |
| 1805, | | 105,000 | |
| 1806, | | 60,000 | |
| 1807, | | 60,000 | |
| Amounting to dolls. | | 951,882 | 39 |

Almost the whole of this money has been expened at Washington, for objects utterly worthless. Nothing of consequence has been expended at Charleston or New-York. Not a single stick of timber has been applied for building a 74 gun ship—The materials which had been collected during Mr. Adam's administration, have in a great measure been applied to other purposes: some of them have been degraded by a conversion into gun boats. The whole fund has been applied to purposes, which in respect to a small part, were declared to be unlawfull.

But the effect of Mr. Jefferson's economy is peculiarly visible in its general results, in respect to the navy department. During the last eight years, the expenditure has exceeded the preceding period of eight years at least two millions of dollars. During the last period effective services have also been performed, whenever our officers and men have been permitted to display their bravery; but the ships have decayed, the stores have been consumed, and little remains to be exhibited, for an expenditure of about eleven millions of dollars, but the navy yard at Washington, and Gun Boats.

NEW-YORK, *April* 24.

Yesterday arrived at this port the British packet Carteret, Patterson, from Falmouth, which place she left the 12th of March. Captain Patterson politely favored the editor of the Commercial Advertiser, with London papers to the evening of the 9th of March, from which the following articles are copied:

LONDON, March 9. The accounts from Spain are of a very gratifying nature. The Spanish ambassador received advices from Seville yesterday, dated the 18th of last month.

The Supreme Junta had received despatches from the heroic Palafox, stating that Saragossa not only held out with unabated firmness, but had obtained great advantages over the French. The women of that place, it seems, had, by an ingenious device, been chiefly instrumental in obtaining these advantages, having appeared before the walls as if desperate with distress, and inviting the enemy to put an end to their suffering by a decisive attack on the town, A large body of the French, on the 17th of January, were induced by this stratagem, to pour into the town, where the patriots were ready to receive them, and destroyed a great number. Many of those intrepid females fell in the conflict. It is said Cuesta and the duke del Infantado had united their forces, and were marching for Toledo with 60,000 men.

*Extract of a letter from Malaga, January 30.*

"The news we have this day received is of a favorable nature; Cuesta has cut off 4000 men near Estramadura, and Palafox 10,000 before Saragossa. It would appear that the swelling of the Ebro had carried away their bridge, and that those 10,000 men were prevented from joining the rest of the army.

"Palafox marched out with 20,000, and drove into the river those he could not destroy; it is said not a man has escaped.

GIBRALTAR, January 28. A working party of 700 men, under the direction of the officers of artillery, have been sent from this garrison for three days to the Spanish lines, for the purpose of embarking the guns and stores in the different batteries there to the coasts of Catalonia and Valencia, where they are much wanted, and for which transports are now fitting out here to convey them.

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At the most numerous meeting of Federal Republicans Electors ever held in this city; convened by public notice at the Circus, in Anthony street, April 17, 1809.

*Cornelius Ray*, Esq. was called to the chair, and

*Robert Bogardus*, Esq, appointed secretary,

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The people having at all times a right peaceably to meet together, for the purpose of expressing their opinion concerning the administering of public affairs.—

*Resolved*, That every attempt on the part of our rulers to discourage and restrain such peaceable meetings of the people, by ascribing to them corrupt and factious views, is in a high degree arrogant and reprehensible, contrary to the provisions of the constitution and dangerous to public freedom.

2. *Resolved*, That as the disciples of Washington, our illustrious leader, we fully adopt the language of his parting address, "*That the unity of government which constitutes us one people*," is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our tranquility at home, of our peace abroad, of our safety, our prosperity, of that very *liberty* which we so dearly prize; that we cherish a cordial, habitual and immoveable attachment to our *national union*, as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity.

3. *Resolved therefore*, That the rebellion now organizing in the state of Pennsylvania against the government of the United States, by a democratic governor, at the head of a democratic party, must, if persisted in, inevitably break down and destroy the "*Unity of government which makes us one people.*",

4. *Resolved*, That the objects of the Federalists are well defined in the constitutional character of our country, "*to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.*

5. *Resolved*, That the wisdom of our republican institutions, as adopted to promote the interests and happiness of a free, mild and virtuous people, were gloriously illustrated in the measures which led to the establishment of our national government, and in its practical effects under the administration of the great Washington and his disciples; an era which we contemplate with enthusiastic delight, when our country was happy at home, and respected abroad.

6. *Resolved*, That our present and future rulers well deserve the support of honest men, in the degree in which they approximate to the principles of Washington, and that they ought to be opposed so far as they pursue the insidious and destructive policy of the late administration.

7. *Resolved*, That the late measures of the general government, which have carried distress throughout our country, evince an utter disregard for the general welfare; since, by the partial and oppressive operation of these measures, they have invariably tended to create a severance of the great bond of our national union and safety.

8. *Resolved*, That the persons principally entrusted with the administration of this state, have, by corrupt combinations to effect improper distributions of the honors and emolaments of office, degraded the government, and violated the salutary principles of the constitution.

9. *Resolved*, That the late proceedings of the legislature of this state, approving of the partial and oppressive measures of the general government, have contributed to the continuance of the same, and that the members of assembly from this city and county, by giving their sanction to these proceedings, have deserted the interests of their constituents, and forfeited all claim to public confidence.

10. *Resolved*, That in our opinion the people of these states are, after the example of our fathers, able to vindicate and defend the rights and liberties of our country against the machinations and enterprize of all foreign nations; but in the present critical state of our affairs, we do not conceal our solemn conviction, that to accomplish this important end, a change of men and measures is absolutely necessary; *with it*, all may yet be saved;—*without it*, all must be lost.

*By order of the meeting,*
CORNELIUS RAY, Chairman.
ROBERT BOGARDUS, secretary.

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Statement of the effective force, in rank and file, of the British Regular Army.

*Adjutant General's Office,*
*Jan.* 26, 1809.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cavalry. | 27,356 |
| British numbered Infantry Regiments, | 139,455 |
| Unnumbered regiments, | 15,448 |
| Foreign Corps, | 28,039 |
| Ceylon Cavalry, Gun Lascars at Ceylen, Black Pioneers at Jamaica; unmen at the army depot, | 1,316 |
| | 210,614 |
| Militia of England, rank and file, | 53,262 |
| do. Scotland, do. | 29.17 |
| do. Ireland, do. | 21,398 |
| Grand total, | 292,191 |

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# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

*WEDNESDAY, May* 10, 1809.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Mr. Gore*, the federal candidate for governor, is elected by a majority of 3000 votes. *Mr. Cobb*, a federalist is elected lieut. governor. The Boston papers say, there will be a majority of federalists in both houses of the legislature.

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On Wednesday the 26th ult. *Gideon Olmstead* received the sum of 14,278 dollars and 75 cents, the amount of the principal and interest awarded to him by the district court of the United States.

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*Curious military requisition by Jerome Bonaparte.*

There are about 15 or more subjects of Jerome's Westphalian dominions, now in Baltimore. Several of them have within this day or two been individually notified to return to their monarch for military service, under the penalty of 3,000 dollars being exacted from each absentee from their relations in Westphalia.

The above circumstances may be relied on facts; though we do not know whether the requisition comes through general Turreau, or what other channel.

*Bal. N. American.*

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## THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Our disputes with Great Britain have at length been happily brought to a close. Under the visionary administration of Jefferson, the country had verged to the brink of ruin, besides sustaining an actual loss in our commerce of more than one hundred millions of dollars. Had he continued in office, there is no knowing where the devastation would have ended, or whether the disputes between the two countries would ever have been peaceably settled. After all our distresses, and lossess and privations, we have reverted to the very same point at which the two countries stood, when Mr. Jefferson refused to ratify the late treaty. His successor, however, has at once wisely effected what the other ought to have done.

Mr. Madison has had the singular felicity of commencing his administration with a great national act, which for promptness, candor and decision, has rarely been equalled, and which is pregnant with most important advantages to his country. Those who understand the real interests of America can readily appreciate the wisdom of the measure: their most sanguine expectations have been gratified: and the labour of our patriots in the cause of their country has been rewarded.

So long as Mr. Madison continues to act as he has happily begun, so long will he certainly receive the support of the wise and the good.

[*Freeman's Jour.*

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[*From the Baltimore* FEDERAL GAZETTE.]

*Federal triumph in the preservation of peace with England.*

We congratulate our fellow-citizens, on the happy prospects of a speedy return to the rational and enlightened path of commercial prosperity and civilized enjoyments—The late fears of our venerable patriots and heroes are exchanged for unfeigned rejoicings:—The anxiety of the Christian is relieved, and he no longer dreads the fearful approach of the horrid tragedies of war. The polite and refined world no longer apprehends that in perpetual seclusion and the absence of trade, we will roll down hill to the valley of barbarism, the grave of civilization. *Rejoice all you high hearts, at the glad tidings of great joy.*

And whom shall we thank for this great good.

We answer and in the name and with the ingenuousness of true federalism, praise is due to the untiring zeal and patriotic ardor of the legitimate deciples of Washington: to the brilliant sons and steady advocates of true Americanism: and, in part, to fortuitous circumstances abroad, and a disposition not perverse in the new president. Not to the Eppes', the Giles', the Jackson's, or the topographic firebrands and Hot-spurs, a combination of whom all over the country had conspired to plunge us into a war with England; that we might by chance ignobly assist in lacerating a bleeding adversary, whose wound was supposed to be mortal; or, in mariner's phrase, tear off another plank from a magnificient but sinking ship. No! we thank no senator Giles, who declared his ardent desire to fight the British; but we are grateful to our eastern brethren: to the returning good sense of our countrymen generally, who have strongly protested, and who are now diligently voting against a pernicious and false phylosophy of government.

The democrats will boast that they have starved the British. The British we grant, are in want of our supplies, and always wish for our friendship. They experienced partial privations; so did we. They would not retreat with a proclamation club over their head; it was withdrawn. They *may* have one less friend in Europe; but they have good prospects of several more. Mr. Madison has shown a fair disposition to treat, and we count confidently on a treaty.

We beg here to be fairly understood:—England would not render just satisfaction for the Chesapeake outrage, because our proclamation excluded her ships from our waters, and not the ships of France. Since we have placed her on an equal footing with her enemy, by the non-intercourse act. To this the vile democrats were opposed; Federalists triumph in this reconciliation; for federalists want nothing but what is fair.

To those gloomy misanthropes, if any there unhappily be, who imagine that we would damn by praise "the chief who now commands"—we answer—Peace, mild misanthropes! and hear our creed: Federalists, wishing only for the preservation of peace, honor and prosperity, will applaud Mr. Madison if he proves himself worthy. If violent partizans abandon all those who act correctly, the Federalists, with the wise and moderate and liberal of the other party, will act and think together. If Mr. Madison deviates from the true path, he must expect our censure; and not otherwise.

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*Free trade with England.*—Many of our leading democrats, the enemies of Commerce and the advocates of the embargo, are extremely, exasperated that our difficulties with England are settled. They rail against the Federalists, and say, that had it not been for them we should have been at war with Britain, and in *alliance with France*. Aye, there's the rub. They would ruin their country to obtain the friendship of France: and every man knows what he has to expect from Bonapartean friendship. But, thank Heaven, their schemes have been frustrated. The administration have been made to do what they never would have done, had not the Eastern States, in a voice loud as thunder, uttered—"*thus far shalt thou go and no further.*"

[*N. Y. Spectator.*

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*From the Freeman's Journal.*

## THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. SMITH has certainly displayed handsome talents in his recent correspondence with the British minister, and, what does him still more honor, has shewn an ingenious frankness which is by no means common in diplomacy, and which we have no reason to believe was assumed for the occasion, but rather resulted from qualities inherent in his nature. We have long known this gentleman, and know him to possess a liberal and expanded mind, alike superior to the meanness of personal prejudice, and the blind rage of the spirit of party. An anecdote which we shall give to the public upon authority which we deem incontrovertible, is strongly illustrative of the dispositions which we have ascribed to the Secretary.—Just at the close of the last session of Congress, a gentleman called upon him to introduce a young man whom he recommended for an appointment in the navy. After satisfying Mr. Smith that the caudidate was fully competent on the score of ability and integrity, he proceeded to remark, in a manner indicating that he thought it indispensably necessary, that the young gentleman was *warmly attached to the administration*. Mr. Smith appeared to be hurt and almost offended at this observation, and expressed himself to the following effect. "I had flattered myself, sir, that you were sufficiently acquainted with my character, to know that such a recommendation, addressed to me, would be improper as well as unnecessary. The only questions which I ask respecting a candidate are, is he honest, is he capable? Satisfied upon those points, a man's political sentiments constitute no concern of mine. I do not enquire, I have no wish to know, to which of the parties that divide our country he may happen to belong."

Mr. Madison and Mr. Smith have, in our apprehension, amply proved that they are determined to pursue THE GOOD OF THE NATION, regardless of the influence of party.—We must therefore, with due respect and esteem for our fellow-laborers in the cause which from the bottom of our hearts we believe to be, at the present time, that of patriotism and real republicanism, enter our protest against the *reluctant* approbation which appears to be bestowed upon them in certain respectable quarters. While their conduct is good, we ought not to suspect their motives.—For ourselves, we will try them by the constitution and the national interest, and will be the first to denounce them, when they cease to deserve well of their country. At present we are impelled to declare that we consider the appointment of Mr. Smith, to the exclusion of Mr. Gallatin, as one of the most fortunate political events in our annals, and we are satisfied that he will fill his station with more ability than we had anticipated.

*From the Luzerne Federalist.*

## BRONCHIOTOMY.

*September* 29, 1807.—Eliab Farrar's little daughter of Clifford, Luzerne county, aged about two years, while eating a piece of a watermelon, she was suddenly taken coughing, choaking, strangling and almost suffocated, which continued with short intervals for three weeks, which originated the opinion that she had sucked something into her windpipe. The child continued to be constantly affected with difficulty of breathing, choaking, strangling and gasping for breath, from one to five minutes every time she coughed, cryed or laughed, and it was with difficulty that she obtained a regular respiration afterwards.—*March* 6, 1808, doctors Truman Allen, Asa Park, and myself, met for consultation at the house of Mr. Farrar—with candor and attention examined the child, and were unanimous of opinion that she had a hard and straneous substance in her windpipe, which would ultimately terminate in her death, and to all appearance shortly, and that a surgical operation was the only probable means within our reach that could be made use of to effectually remove the obstruction.

*March* 7, doctor Allen and myself, doctor Park acting as an assistant, performed the operation by cutting through the skin and muscles on the anterior part of the windpipe, and then a longitudinal incison was cut into the pipe 3-4 of an inch in length, just below what is called the pomum adami, or swell of the windpipe.—After the bleeding had ceased which was inconsiderable, we discovered on examination that the obstructing substance lay below the incisure, and that it was impractible to introduce an instrument to extract it on account of the pipe being small, and the child's neck very short and fleshy. I then closed the wound and secured the integuments with a stitch, and after dressing it, she was laid in bed. She immediately fell asleep, and slept, about four hours. When she awoke she coughed considerably for a few minutes, and her breath passed through the orifice of the pipe and her respiration became regular. Next morning the obstruction and difficulty of breathing appeared to be completely removed—but what constituted the obstruction still remained undiscovered. Until the evening of *March* 7, (the child being left under my care) after removing the dressing, I observed the wound was unusually swelled, and appeared to be irritated by a hard substance. I immediately removed the stitch, and on examining the wound I discovered and extracted a WATER-MELON SEED, from the incision in the windpipe! of a middling size, completely round, in the presence of a number of respectable witnesses.—After the extraction of the seed the wound healed very fast, and the child was completely recovered in three weeks after the operation and has remained free from all complaints of the windpipe, except such as are incident to children on taking cold, ever since the seed was extracted; it being now rising of a year since the operation was performed.

The above is a true statement of facts, as they occurred, and its authenticity may be relied on by the public.

ELEAZAR PARKER.

Williaboro, *March* 16, 1809.

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LOUISVILLE, (Ken.) *April* 26

This day Colonel William Russel of the 7th United States regiment, with the regimental staff, and a detachment of about 110 infantry and Rifflemen, well officered, passed the rapids in eight flat boats, on their way to the Mississippi—Lieut Colonel Bissel arrived and passed in a barge expeditiously.

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VINCENNES, *April* 15.

*INDIAN WAR.*—Governor Harrison received on Monday last a special express from Governor Lewis, by which he is informed that an association has been entered into by a band of the Winnebagoes, and Puans, now living on the Illinois river, with others of the same nation, residing in Louisiana, and by the Iowas, and some other of the Mississippi tribes, for the purpose of attacking fort Belle View (a fort lately erected by the United States on the Mississippi in the neighbourhood of the Le Moin) and waging war on the frontiers of Illinois and Louisiana.

A party of the above association had made their appearance in the settlement of Goshen, in the county of St. Clair, a few days before the express set out all armed with *new muskets*, and had taken off in their retreat fifteen horses. They were pursued by captain Whitesides with twenty men, and whilst governor Lewis was writing his dispatch, information was received that Whitesides and his party had been cut off—the report, however, was not credited by the governor.

It gives us pleasure to say that we are authorised by governor Harrison, explicitly to state, that he has every reason to believe that the tribes of the Wabash, continue firm and unshaken in their attachment to the U. States.

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*From the Missouri Gazette.*

## GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

*St. Louis, April* 6, 1809.

The Commander in Chief directs all the Volunteer Companies of Cavalry, Riflemen and Infantry, within this territory of Louisiana, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. These together with the troops which are already held in a state of requisition under the general order of the 28th of November last, will form a body of *reserve* to the point of attack, or as other circumstances, may render their services necessary for the defence of the territory.

The Commander in Chief informs the militia of the districts of Cape Girardeau, St. Genevieve, St. Louis and St. Charles, that if they will each within their respective districts, form a Volunteer Company of Infantry to act as circumstances may require for the defence of the frontiers of this territory, and to co-operate in the defence of the adjacent frontier of the territory of Indiana, he will immediately furnish them with muskets and bayonets at the public expence, and will appoint such officers to command each company as shall be recommended to him for that purpose by a majority of the individuals composing them respectively.

Major William Christy is appointed to command the '*Louisiana Spies*' and is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Major Christy under the directions and instructions of Brigadier General Clark, will muster and inspect the Spies, and make a return of the same to the Brigadier.

The Commander in Chief directs, that the inhabitants of the frontier of the district of St. Charles, extending from the Mississippi to the Missouri do immediately erect such stockade works, defended by block houses, as may by the field officers of that district, be deemed necessary to defend and secure the inhabitbants of the same, as far as circumstances will permit against the threatened invasion of savages: Col. Timothy Kibby, Majors Daniel M. Boone and James Morrison, or any two of them, are hereby constituted a *Board of Vigilance*, with powers to determine on the necessary number of, and scites for these fortifications: they are further impowered to call upon the captains of the several companies in the interior of the district to furnish their respective quotas of such number of men and implements, as they may deem necessary to assist the more exposed inhabitants in erecting fortifications. All persons who from their exposed situation on the frontier would in the opinion of the *Board of Vigilance* seek protection for themselves and families in these fortifications are required, without exception, under the direction of the Board, to contribute their due proportions of labor in erecting the same.

MERRIWETHER LEWIS.

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## GENERAL ORDERS

HEAD QUARTERS.

*St. Louis, April* 10, 1809.

In consequence of the extreme reluctance on the part of the young men of Louisiana to engage in the service, proposed by the order of the 6th inst. the Commander in Chief for the protection of the frontier, finds himself under the necessity of ordering that the militia of the districts of St. Louis, and St. Charles, who were directed by the general order of the 28th November last, to be organized, armed and equipped within those districts, as their proportions of the requisition made by the Secretary at War, on the territory of Louisiana, as her quota of one hundred thousand militia, do, and are hereby directed to repair to their respective rendevouz; those of the district of St. Louis will rendevouz at the town of St. Louis on the 19th inst. and those of the district of St. Charles, at the town of St. Charles, on the 20th armed and equipped, as is directed by the order of the 28th of November last.

Colonels Chouteau and Kibby will cause this order to be punctually and promptly executed, within their respective districts.

The Lieut. Colonels, or commanding Officers of the militia within their several districts of this territory will, without loss of time, take such measures as they may deem expedient, to cause each company of militia in their respective districts to be divided into six classes,

When the companies shall have been thus formed into classes, the several captains or commanding officers thereof shall cause a roll of the same to be made out, expressing the name and class of each individual, and shall forthwith transmit the same to the major commanding them, by whom they will be forwarded to the lieut. colonels of the districts, who are required to cause the same to be deposited in the offices of Regimental Adjutants.

The volunteer companies are exempt from the foregoing regulations. The first and second classes of such company, will hold themselves in readiness to march, at a moment's warning

MERRIWETHER LEWIS.

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## *Very late from France.*

BOSTON, April 26.

The French letter of marque L'Esperence capt. Deplace, arrived here yesterday, in a short passage, politely favored us with a file of French papers to the 19th of last month; and a manuscript copy of a new imperial Decree.—A few translations from the papers, and the decree, will be found below.

The accounts from the European continent, in these papers, are nearly a month later than before received. War between France Austria had not commenced, though the declaration of it was that daily expected. The French Ambassador, and the Ministers of the confederation of the Rhine, had quitted Vienna; and all the troops in the North, under the controul of Bonaparte, were in motion. 100,000, of the troops, which were in Spain, had returned into France; and were moving towards Bavavaria. The Emperor was in Paris at the last date. We find but little mention made of Russia; and that litte did not indicate any thing like her taking a part in the war against Austria. The peace between Turkey and England is attributed in the Paris papers to the interference of Austria.

The tidings from Spain, are late. Sarragossa surrendered the 24th Feb. after a memorable siege the particulars of which fill three of the papers:—About 10,000 of the garrison had passed Bayonne. The south of Spain had not been overrun: nor had Cadiz been invested. The French had entered Oporto (Portugal) and were advancing on Lisbon.

The Brest fleet, at the latest date, remained at Rochefort.

On the subject of American affairs, these papers are wholly silent. An Imperial decree, affecting a part of our vessels in France, will be found under the translations. To understand it, it will be recollected, that the French, have long detained American vessels under various pretences: But some time since an Embargo was laid on all American vessels in the ports of France. The new decree only affects such as were detained by this general embargo. They are permitted to return direct to the United States, giving bonds. The others are still detained.

The above arrival gave rise to numerous vapid reports yesterday; but they were destitute of foundation in truth, We have seen nothing which looks like an accommodation with France; or the abrogation of her decrees.

[TRANSLATION.]

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—The Wirtemburg and Bavarian Ambassadors are about to quit this capital. The different corps of our army are to be commanded by the Archdukes, and by Generals Litchtenstein, Rosamburg, Klenau, Kallowart, and Belegarde.

Feb. 26.—The great military promotions announced a few days since, have been followed by others.

Gen. Meerfeldt has been sent into Gallacia, where he will have a command.

The enumeration of the horses in this city and environs is now making. Several thousands will be wanted by government for the service of the artillery.

The young Counts de Kinsby and de Traussmandrof, have demanded of the Archduke Charles, to serve near his person in quality of Volunteers.

*March* 1.—His Excellency Gen. Andreossi has taken leave of our Court, on his return to Paris. He passed Augsburg the 16th *March*, and continued his route without stopping.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—The Austrian Ambassador, Prince Schwarzenberg, has had his first audience of his majesty, and had a conference of an hour and a half with him in his closet.

PARIS, *March* 12.—The Vienna Court Gazette continues to give all the absurdities of the English journals. The manner in which the events in Turkey are recounted, prove evidently that Austria has contributed all her power to the peace between the Porte and England. Mr. Adair, formerly ambassador to the Austrian Court, when he left Vienna had letters of recommendation to the Austrian Internuncio, at Constantinople.

The Vienna Court Gazette states, that several Saxon regiments had marched into the Dutchy of Warsaw, while the Westphalians are marching towards Thuringo.

AUSBURG, *March* 1.—The head quarters of gen. Odinot's corps are in this city. Three Bavarian corps are to be formed in Tyrol, on the Inn, and in the Upper Palatinate.

*March* 7.—We learn that several Englishmen have arrived at Trieste, and shew themselves publicly. A British courier, lately debarked there, and proceeded hastily to Vienna For some time very frequent communications have been made between Austria and England by way of Trieste.

An Austrian train of artillery has arrived at Egra, in Bohemia.

We learn that an Austrian corps has shewn itself on the banks of the Inn, on the side of Passau. For this cause the Count Munich has ordered its troops in Swabia and Francenia to join those in Bavaria, who are to concentrate on the Iser. The garrison of Ulm and Augsburg are already on their march.

NURNEMBURG, *March* 7.—All the Bavarian troops are marching to the Inn.

The famous intriguer Genz has arrived at Vienna; probably to draft the Austrian *Manifesto*. M. Stein is also at Vienna.

BURGOS, (Spain) *March* 5.—Gen. Sebastiani pursues his success. *Marshals* Junot and St. Cyr are approaching Valencia, which it is expected will not make any defence.

Sarragossa surrendered the 19th Feb. to the duke of *Montebello* (Lannes.) Such of the garrison as would not swear allegiance to Joseph I. were to be sent prisoners of war into France.

### *IMPERIAL DECREE.*

OF FEBRUARY 25, 1809.

Art. I. American vessels which have been detained in the ports of the empire, solely by (French) embargo, are permitted to return directly to the U. States. This favor is not extended to such vessels as have been detained on account of irregular papers, or from any other cause.

Art. II. The vessels, the embargo on which is thus raised, shall be placed in the disposition of Gen. Armstrong, minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States, to guarantee their direct return to that country. The bonds given on their departure shall only be cancelled by certificates of our Consuls, &c. in America, that their cargoes were landed therein, and were composed only of the productions or industry of our Empire; and that no part of them was the produce of the soil, of the colonies, or of the commerce of England.

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BALTIMORE, *April* 27.

We understand that the secretary of the treasury has given it as his opinion that vessels, now clearing from the United States, may proceed to British ports after the 10th of June.

The merchants of Philadelphia, it is said, have dispatched a vessel to Madeira, to order their property to England.

The Rhode-Island election took place on the 19th inst. The federal members elected to the house of representatives, it is said, will be 46, and the democratic 26. In the senate, there will be eight federalists and two democrats.

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EASTON, (Penn.) *April* 15.

On Monday last, near one hundred log and board rafts passed this Borough on their way to Philadelphia, many of which, we are informed, came from 200 miles above this place. It is remarkable that the boards of two of these rafts were cut six miles on the other side of the Susquehanna river, and within 16 miles of Cooperstown, in the state of New-York.

Cooperstown is the capital of Otsego county, and is pleasantly situated at the south west end of lake Otsego. It is 73 miles west of Albany, and 348 miles from Philadelphia. It is supposed that more than five hundred rafts have passed this Borough within the present week. This circumstance clearly demonstrates the necessity and advantage of the free navigation of the river Delaware.

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STAUNTON, *April* 26.

## VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

*Congressional Representatives.*

Major Stevenson is elected by a majority in every county in the district.

Joseph Lewis, jr. is re-elected by a majority of 297.

General Breckenridge is certainly elected by a large majority.

Daniel Sheffey is elected by a majority of 500.

Jacob Sweope is elected by a majority of 183—All disciples of the Washington school!

John Randolph is re-elected by a majority of more than 600.

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PHILADELPHIA, *April* 29.

Yesterday came on before the Judges Washington and Peters, the trial of gen. Michael Bright and others, for opposing the *Marshal* of the U. S. in the execution of his office, on a bill found against them by the Grand Jury of the Federal District Court, for the said offence.

The following Jurors being impannelled, the trial began about 12 o'oclock.—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Wm. Sharswood, | 7. Thomas Algeo, |
| 2. Matthias Corless, | 8. John Philips, |
| 3. Liberty Brown, | 9. Conrad Sybert, |
| 4. John Gallagher, | 10. John White, jun. |
| 5. Benjamin Thaw, | 11. Charles Barrington |
| 6. John Jennings, | 12. George A. Wray. |

The afternoon and evening being spent in the pleadings of the lawyers the jury had not retired at a late hour last night.

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*From the New-York Gazette, April* 28.

The warmly contested three days election for Senators and Members of Assembly, closed last evening throughout the state. The votes in this city were not canvassed last night when our paper went to press. The result, we have reason to believe, will be honorable to the Federalists—they will have their Senator, and if not the assembly, the "overwhelming majority" will be considerably lessened.—*Mr.* Johnston, the Federal Candidate for Kings county is elected by a majority of 9, and we have no doubt our candidate in Richmond county has succeeded. Those changes augur well—as there is good ground to believe, that our next legislature will exhibit a federal majority.

*Postcript.*—We stop the press last night to state, that a discharge of cannon at Brooklyn announced the Federal success in King and Queen's counties.

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100 dozen of *LONG's* Sickles,
And a few Barrels FLAXSEED,
*FOR SALE,*
for which Country Linnen will be taken in payment.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1809.

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THE subscriber grateful to his friends and customers for past favours, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. Gentlemen who wish to obtain good articles in his line, will do well by calling, as he has and intends keeping patterns of the best superfine cloths, cassimers, moleskins, sattins, marsailles, silk florentines, toilinetts, and choice patterns of every arcle that constitutes the gentleman's suit, where they will be made up in the most fashionable manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN LINTON, Taylor,
at the corner of Market and
Second Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1809.

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Fifty Dollars Deward.

WHEREAS a certain John Black, late of Armstrong county, did, on the night of the 1st inst. murder, in a most attrocious manner, David Rolsten, of the said county, after which he immediately made his escape. The said John Black, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a bad countenance, and when talking, (of which he is very fond) frequently winks his eye browns far over his eyes. It is said he had a bad cut on his head, and is slightly marked on his cheek, his hair is black. It is supposed he has no money, but has with him a small bundle.

The above reward together with reasonable charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver said Black into the jail of Armstrong County.

THOMAS SHARP.

Indiana County,
May 5, 1809.

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Came to the plantation of Braddock's Field, in August last, a Red Cow, with a white spot in her face, and hind legs white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

RICHARD ALLEN.

Allegheny county, May 4, 1809.

" In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, WE, the Christian believers in the region of Jesus Christ, subject to the jurisdiction of Mar. Ignatius, Patriarch of Antioch, being loyal Jacobians, hold the following Creed:

" We believe in the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, three Persons in one God, neither confounding the persons, nor dividing the substance, One in Three and Three in One.

" The Father generator,—the Son generated,—and the Holy Ghost, proceeding.

" None is before nor after the other in Majesty, honor, might, and power; co-equal, unity in trinity, and trinity in unity.

" We do not believe with Arius and Eunomius, that there are three different and separate substances.

" We do not believe, as Sabellius believes, by confusion of substance.

" We do not believe, as Macedonius said, that the Holy Ghost is less than the Father and the Son.

" We do not believe, as Mawney and Marcianus said, that the Body of Christ was sent down from Heaven.

" We do not believe, as Julianus said, that Christ was only man.

" We do not hold, as Nestorius the doctrine of two natures, and two substances in the Messiah.

" We do not believe, as the Calcedonians said, that there are two natures in the Messiah.

" But we believe, by the doctrine of the Trinity, that the son is co-equal with the Father, without beginning or end; that, in the appointed time, through the disposition of the Father and Holy Ghost, without disjoining from the right side of the Father, he appeared on earth for the salvation of mankind; that he was born of the Virgin Mary, through the means of the Holy Ghost, and was incarnate, God and Man. So that in the union of the divine and human nature, there was one nature and one substance. So we believe."

2. The Syrian Roman Catholics. After the Portugnese made settlements in India, they persuaded some of those Chistians to receive the Romish faith, although in their public worship they use the Syrio-Chaldaic language.

3. Latin Roman Catholics, who use the Scripture of the Vulgate translation. They live under a bishop, who is appointed by the sovereign of Portugal, and ratified by the Pope.—The whole of these Christians are estimated to be upwards of 200 000.

Dr. Buchanan observes, that "In Tanjore and other places, where the Bible is freely given, the Protestant religion flourishes, and produces the happiest effects on the character of the people. In Tanjore the Christian virtues will be found in exercise by the feeble minded Hindoo, in a vigour and purity which will surprise those who have never known the native character but under the great disadvantages. On Sunday the people, habited in their best apparel, repair to the parish church, were the solemnity of their devotion, in accompanying the public prayers, is truely impressive. They sing the old psalm tunes well: And the voice of the full congregation may be heard at a great distance. Prayers being ended, they listen to the sermon evidently with deep attention; nor have they any difficulty in understanding it, for they almost all, both men and women, can read their Bible. Many of them take down the discoure on *ollas*, (palm leaves) that they may read it afterwards to their families at home. As soon as the minister has pronounced the text, the sound of the *iron style*, on the palm leaf, is heard throughout the congregation. Even the boys of the schools have their *ollas* in their hands; and may be seen, after divine service, reading them to their mothers, as they pass over the fields homewards. This appitude of the people to receive and to record the words of the preacher, renders it peculiarly necessary that " the priest's lips should keep knowledge."—Upon the whole, the moral conduct, upright dealing, decorous manners, and decent dress of the native Protestants of Tanjore, demonstrate the powerful influence and peculiar excellence of the Christian religion. It ought, however, to be observed, that the Bible, when the reading of it becomes general, has nearly the same effect on the poor of every place.

" When the Syrian Christians understood that the proposed Malayalan translation was to accord with the English Bible, they desired to know on what *authorities* our translation had been made; alledging, that they themselves possessed a version of undoubted antiquity, namely, that used by the first Christians at Antioch; and that they could not depart from the reading of *that* version. This observation led to the investigation of the ancient Syrio-Chaldaick manuscripts in Malayala; and the enquiry has been successful beyond any expectation that could have been formed.

" It had been commonly supposed, that all the Syriac manuscripts had been burned by the Romish church, at the Synod of Udiamper, near Conchin, in 1599; but it now appears that the most valuable manuscripts were not destroyed: the inquisitors condemned many books to the flames; but they saved the Bible. They were content with ordering that the Syriac Scriptures should be amended agreeably to the reading of the vulgate of Rome; and these amendations now appear in black ink, and of modern appearance, though made in 1599: but many Bibles, and many other books, were not produced at all; and all the churches in the mountains remained but a short time subject to Romish dominion, (if indeed they can be said to have been at any time subject to it) for the native governments have ever formed a barrier between the inquisition at Goa and the Christians in the mountains.

" Some of their present copies are certainly of ancient date. Though written on a strong, thick paper, (like that of some manuscripts in the British museum, commonly called *Eastern paper*) the ink has, in several places ate through the material in the exact form of the letter. In other copies, where the ink had less of a corroding quality, it has fallen off, and left a dark vestige of the letter, feint indeed, but not, in general, illegible. There is one volume, found in a remote church of the mountains, which merits particular description:—It contains the Old and New Testaments, engrossed on strong vellum, in large folio, having three columns in the page; and is written with beautiful accuracy. The character is Estrangelo Syriac: and the words of every book are numbered. This volume is illuminated; but not after the European manner, the initial letters having no ornament. Prefixed to each book there are figures of principal Scripture characters, (not rudely drawn) the colors of which are distinguishable; and in some places, the enamel of the gilding is preserved; but the volume has suffered injury from time or neglect, some of the leaves being almost entirely decayed. In certain places the ink has been totally obliterated from the page, and has left the parchment in its natural whiteness; but the letters, can, in general, be distinctly traced from the impress of the pen, or from the partial corrosion of the ink. The Syrian church assigns to this manuscript a high antiquity; and alledges, that is has been for some centuries in the possession of their bishops:—and that it was industriously concealed from the Roman inquisition in 1599: but its true age can only be ascertained by a comparison with old manuscripts in Europe of a similar kind.—On the margin of the drawings are some old Roman and Greek letters, the form of which may lead to a conjecture respecting the age in which they were written. This copy of the scriptures has admitted as canonical the Epistle of Clement, in which respect it resembles the Alexandrine manuscript: But it has omitted the Revelations—that book having been accounted apocryphal by some churches during a certain period in the early ages. The order of the books of the Old and New Testaments differs from that of the European copies; this copy adhering less to unity of subject in the arrangement, than to chronological order.—The very first emendation of the Hebrew text proposed by Dr. Kennicott, (Gen. iv. 8.) is to be found in this manuscript. The disputed passage in 1 John v. 7, is not to be found in it: That verse is interpolated in some other copies in black ink, by the Romish church in 1599."

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*From the Boston Repertory.*

## CANDID REFLECTIONS,

*On the important event, which has brightened the prospects of United America, and evinced a change in her national policy.*

At a time when the Federalists seriously rejoice in an important measure of the national Executive, and when the democratick party, with some exceptions, profess the same sentiment, it may be seasonable, and perhaps candidly received, to offer some retrospective remarks on our public affairs.

There is not an individual in the United States more solicitous to mantain the honor of the American government than ourselves. But we know that in the present enlightened state of society, it cannot be done by imposition or hypocrisy, nor maintained on false grounds. Mr Madison has done well; we feel a sincere pleasure in ascribing to him the praise he deserves, but we can neither forget nor justify the errors which have retarded the happy event now announced, to this time, and subjected our country to unprecedented distress, with the total and irrevocable sacrifice of many millions of property.

As the whole history of our collisions and our negociations with Great Britain, is before the American public, and before the world, that contracted and malignant spirit which seized the present occasion, as affording grounds for triumph and exultation, not only tends to sour the minds of those, whose friendship Mr. Madison appears willing to cultivate, but must actually reflect disgrace on the American character, *for it is unfounded*. Great Britain has in an eminent degree displayed that conciliatory spirit, which we have uniformly attributed to her councils; she has relinquished ground, which she might in justice, held forever, for the sake of an accommodation. *Our government has receded from the absurd ground it had taken*, and in so doing, deserves the praise of every American citizen, and the respect of the world.

That this is the true state of the case, will inevitably follow from a review of facts. We ought not to admit an obvious truth with reluctance, particularly as a return to rectitude reflects glory on a nation as much as on an individual. To personify the American government, it may say

——————" I do not shame
To tell you what I was, since my conversion
So sweetly tastes, being the thing I am."

The mere satisfaction of shewing the supporters of Mr. Jefferson and his wretched policy, that the glory they claim from his measures, is ridiculous, would not be worth our attention. Little, fretful, and malicious minds, must develope—they cannot be persuaded to conceal their weakness nor their vices. We expect them to follow their nature, and the present occasion will give them ample scope. But while this is no motive to animadversion on the past, we conceive it now a duty to assist the public mind in obtaining the only good we can derive from Mr. Jefferson's policy, which has been polifick in incalculable evil. He has given poltticians a lesson which if properly improved, may be a lasting security, in the management of our national concerns, against ever falling into similar embarrassments, or our ever experiencing similar calamities.

To prevent all cavils, to silence all the frothy boastings of a party who wish to make this country forget its sufferings by a delusive appearance of complete triumph, let us look back to the pretended causes of the several impolitic and distressing measures, which our government adopted; let us enquire what they asked, and see what they have gained.

*Before* the British Orders of Council, all friendship was at an end between our government and that of G. Britain, at least on the part of the former. Our merchants were appaled; they knew not what to expect; their enterprise was checked, and the circle of commercial transactions completely broken. Our government set out to resist the principles of British maritime law, with respect to the Colonial trade—and they set out to maintain that the American flag should protect all who sailed under it. It was with these views, we first began that system of hostility, which ended in all the miseries of a fifteen months Embargo. It is true some other difficulties supervened; and what were they? What is *their* history? The Chesapeak was attacked, and we now receive that atonement which we might have received immediately.—In fact the essential part of the atonement was voluntarily made at the time. The king disavowed the act, and the aggressor was punished.

The Orders of Council likewise supervened—and what is the result? After two years bickering and self punition, we are now bound by the most solemn obligations of faith and honor to take that ground which should have been taken, when the Milan decree was published.—We are now pledged to do what we then ought to have done from a regard to our national rights and honor. This pledge has been given without the least concession of any point which was in controversy between Great Britain and *our* government. There was a point of honor between them and *France*, but with *us*, they had never asserted any condition on which they would repeal their Orders, for they uniformly professed and maintained, that those Orders were adopted with respect to their enemy alone, and a large portion of their statesmen always mantained, that in point of true policy, as it respected their own interests, these Orders were injudicious. Here then, unless we were positively contending for France, though we have acquired an advantage by the rescinding of the Orders, we have gained no victory. The British were not pledged to their Orders, as it respected us.

With respect to the atonement for the Chesapeake alone, they *have* yielded a point in punctilio, in some measure—not altogether, for their ships of war were no longer exclusively interricted, which was a consideration that laboured. Say however, that in this affair of punctilio, we have kept our ground, and and have now gotten the reparation we might have had before, on our own terms—we ask the advocates of the Jefferson policy—we ask those who have witnessed the sufferings of this country, for fifteen months past, whether the advantage of having atonement made before the interdiction of British vessels was removed, is sufficient to justify the monstrous sacrifices we have sustained, in mantaining that ground.

This we repeat and maintain is the only consolation, our only boon for all the calamities we have experienced, the only step we have advanced by our mighty struggle.

For by becoming now pledged to resist the decrees of France, we must do what would have prevented the Orders of Council. Great Britain stands just where she did, before her Orders were issued, and has gained of us a solemn assurance that we will maintain our neutrality against France.

But to return to the first causes of that hostile attitude which we assumed towards England. Our boasted weapons are laid aside.—Our intercourse with that nation is restored, and the laws which respect colonial trade, and the right of impressing British subjects from American merchantmen, remain fast as they were. For this Jefferson waged his war of commercial restrictions, and Mr. Madison has very wisely rejected his plan. We are happy to find that he means to rely on amicable negotiation, and have not the least doubt, that if no more be required than the established principles of law, equity and reason will justify, we shall soon have the satisfaction of seeing, and the advantage of enjoying, a perfectly good understanding.

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The following is one of the queerest things in this line that we have ever met with.

From the REPORTER, printed at Brattleborough, Vermont.

## FAMILY MATTERS.

Thomas being thus palmed upon the family as overseer, after treacherously supplanting John, it may be proper to notice him the more particularly.

Considering himself at liberty to dispose of the income of the place according to the dictates of his own partialities and prepossessions, he soon instituted a correspondence with the hostile family, before mentioned, for the purchase of a certain straw-bed, about which there had been some dispute between the two families. There was some opposition to this purchase, for two reasons.

1st. The family had already more beds than they could make use of, even when they were crowded with visitors.

2d. They had moreover a lease of the bed in question, to use it whenever they had occasion therefor; so that the purchase would only be wasting time and money to obtain what they already had an undoubted right to, and afterwards would be as much liable to quarrel for it as if they should not make the purchase, and perhaps the more so, because they might be considered cowards, which always leads to aggression. Thomas, however, willing to dispose of money which he had not earned rather than displease the other family, who also wore the tri-colored cockade, freely paid over to them fifteen millions of loose change, which happened to be left in the desk by his frugal predecessor. Sometime after this it was rumored that there was no bedstead included in the purchase. So Thomas took out two millions more to complete the bargain, but not having occasion for its immediate use, he undoubtedly turned the money into another channel. Thomas fearing some disaster might happen to his new bed, dispatched James, a mighty boxer, with a triangular cap on, to strike terror into any mischievous fellows who might attempt to tear his bed-tick, and pull out the straw, or in any other way offer it violence. James was to stand on the western bank of the river Mississippi, extending his arm, with clenched fist, towards the wind, from what quarter so ever it might blow, and to see that no straw should be wasted. To compensate him for this service, James was to have two hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, and find himself. But James knowing Thomas to be a fellow, intimated to him that he wanted a little more to tay stomachics, on so windy an enterprize.—So Thomas sent him, in what is called a Skinner-purse, about fifty thousand pieces of change, as a present like. So James took the money, which Thomas had sent him, and laid it all out in sweet flag root, which, by huge mouthfuls, he ate up clean in about four months, to the great terror and consternation of all around him. And his enemies, with horrible perturbation, gazed on the straw bed and dared no more touch it than they dared to commit sacrilege. Thomas evinced all along a servile attachment to the very family which had so much piqued at his own, and endeavored to entangle it in its quarrels, insomuch that he made them a present or two which might be of great use in manufacturing shirts, and so prevent them from going naked into the presence of the widow, with whom they were then at war.

By some misunderstanding, between Thomas and the widow, on account of his partiality towards her enemies, they became deprived of that profit which arose from the mutual use of the estate, and, although she offered Thomas fair terms for an accommodation, he utterly refused, without even taking the opinion of any of the heirs who were equally concerned. Such unwarrantable conduct brought great distress on the family, for they had placed great dependence on exchanging articles with the widow, and Thomas now forbid them, and, as they had chosen him their overseer, they considered themselves under some obligations to obey him, though he evidently assumed more power than they ever had delegated to him. For they only meant to have had their overseer regulate their mode of traffic—not prohibit it entirely. Some of the family about this time, from the frequent use of stimulating washes, had, in a good measure, recovered their sight; and to their astonishment, found they had been grossly deceived, in believing Thomas to be the image of George: And they beheld the garment which had been strained on him to deceive them, and it was rent throughout, so as by no means to conceal his nakedness. And when they saw the idol whom they had served, and in whom they had placed their confidence, they clothed themselves in sackcloth and mourned bitterly for many days.

BIOGRAPHER.

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# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

*WEDNESDAY, May 17, 1809.*


Congress are to meet at the city of Washington on Monday next, the 22d. inst.

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In a Natchez paper of March last, we observe a notification of the French consul to the French residing in Upper Louisiana, Mississippi Territory and Kentucky, requiring them to make themselves known to him, and receive certificates of residence.

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In the case of the UNITED STATES, *vs.* MICHAEL BRIGHT, and OTHERS, the circuit court decided on the special verdict, that the defendants were *Guilty*, and yesterday afternoon, the prisoners being placed at the bar, the district attorney addressed the court, and said that in compliance with his duty, he called upon the court to pronounce the sentence of the law. This duty, the most painful he had ever been called to perform, he would on his own responsibility have omitted to perform for the present, if the attorney-general of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the constituted authorities of the state, had or would request it. No reply was made by the counsel for the defendants. Judge Washington then addressed the prsioners as follows.

A concluding period has now arrived to the long and deplorable contest, in which you have been, we believe, under mistaken notions of duty, most unfortunately for the character of our common country, and peculiarly of this respectable part of it, engaged. The origin of the controversy is lost sight of in the more important and dangerous consequences which have grown out of it. If the measure of which you unhappily permitted yourselves to be made the instruments, had not been checked in its commencement, it might by its effects and example have swelled into an irresistable torrent, prostrating in its course the liberties, the laws, the happiness and the safety of the nation.

That such was the object, or that this was the melancholy catastrophe either intended or desired, we have not the most distant belief. But such must be the result when arms are opposed to laws, and force is resorted to in resistance to the deliberate and disinterested decrees of the tribunals of justice, or the lawful acts of the other departments of our government. In the members of this court, there exists no other feeling or recollection, than such as the most sincere regret inspires, that the occurrences we so much deplore have arisen from decisions in which we have, in our respective stations, had a share.

We should be unworthy of the responsible stations in which we are placed, if we suffered any other than public motives connected with a sense of duty to influence our conduct. Our task has been a painful one; but we have en-

deavored to perform it with impartiality. We reflect with pleasure, that every opportunity was offered for discussion, and that this case has been conducted with greater latitude and range of arguments, than perhaps would have been strictly right on common occasions. Every thing has been done and said which could contribute to a clear understanding of the cases. The decision has been made on the law as it arises on the facts found by the jury, too plain and palpable to admit of difficulty or doubt, with the most entire conviction and belief of its rectitude.

It is obvious that you have mistaken a supposed duty which you presumed you owed to the constituted authorities of your particular state, while you were opposing the laws of the United States and violating predominent obligations. None more highly appreciate than we do, the military spirit of our fellow-citizens, and the discipline and subordination of militia. These attributes when required in laudable and necessary efforts for the support of the laws, or for the safety of our country, are highly commendable. But when employed, as yours have been in measures of resistance to established principles of the constitution and in violation of the peace and good order of the nation, they become destructive in their immediate effects, and widely mischevous in their example. We do not say this reproachfully, being persuaded that you acted under miskaken notions of duty; it becomes us at the same time to express in pointed terms our disapprobation. As it has been your lot to be engaged in a measure which, on reflection hereafter, you cannot yourselves approve—it should alleviate unpleasant consequences you may experience in your situations, that nothing will wipe away the unfortunate stain on our republican systems but submission to the correction of the laws, not vindictive, but exemplary and salutary. If physical force is rendered nerveless by the superior power of the laws, we need not regard the reproaches nor the predictions of those unfriendly to republican forms of government.

It does not lie with us to enter into those considerations which belong exclusively to another department of the government. Our duty is prescribed and we must obey. Instances in other cases have occured, wherein the imperative obligations of duty have induced decisions contrary to the wishes and feelings of those who gave them. Your case, and particularly that of the commanding officer, is less susceptible of apology than those alluded to.—You were called upon to act in an enlightened city, where the means of information on legal and political subjects are particularly great, and where it was in your power at any moment to have obtained the best advice as to the obligation of the orders you received. If you listened to improper council we can only lament the circumstance.

It is our duty, however unpleasant the exercise of it, to pronounce the following sentences in your several cases, and in fixing the degree of punishment, we have not been inattentive to every circumstance which has been offered in your favor. The triumph of the laws over military force arrayed against them, is sufficient for their objects. The measure of punishment is in your unfortunate case particularly, of small comparative importance. Example and not severity is dictated by our duty and has been our aim.

The sentences of the court are, that you Michael Bright, be imprisoned for the term of 3 months and pay a fine of two hundred dollars, to the United States, and that you James Atkinson, William Cole, Charles Westfall, Samuel Wilkins, Abraham Ogden, Daniel Phyle, Charles Hong, and John Knipe, be severally imprisoned for the term of one month, and severally pay a fine of fifty dollars, to the United States, and stand committed till these sentences are complied with.

The marshal immediately conducted the prisoners to jail, where they are now confined. All was transacted in peace and tranquility and to the honour of our city be it mentioned, that the demands of the laws have been satisfied without tumult or riot. *True Amer.*

## THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

It can never be enough regretted that this monarch has become the tool of Bonaparte.—He certainly possesses good natural dispositions and respectable talents. But we have a clue to his late course of policy, in a work published by an officer of his household, who speaks of him, just before he came to the throne, as a character which though amiable is *passive*.—At Tilsit his genius was rebuked and overawed by that of Napoleon, and that he had sunk much lower in the scale of monarchs than he was sensible of himself. The work to which we have alluded describes THE PRINCE Alexander as inheriting from Catherine the sentiments of the most noble magnanimity, and a wonderful equanimity of temper; a just, penetrating, pernicious mind; singular discretion, with too much alloy of caution and circumspection; a heart naturally frank and ingenuous; his mothers beauty and *benevolence*, with but few of the qualities and none of the features of his father. Paul was not insensibe of the contrast between his own character and that of Alexander, and regarded him with indifference if not jealousy. His first measures, on acceeding to the throne, confirmed the favorable impressions which the Russians had long entertained of his character. He invoked the spirit of Catherine to guide his steps; removed all restraints upon dress; relieved the citizens of the metropolis from the vexatious duty of descending from their carriages upon the approach of a member of the Imperial Family; dismissed unpopular officers; suppressed the Secret Inquisition; restored the privileges of which Paul had deprived the Senate; and gave freedom to many of the sate prisoners. "What a spectacle," says *Kotzebue*, "to see those unfortunate people released from captivity, mute with surprize at their delivery, taking their happiness for a dream, and with trembling steps seeking their respective homes."

Russia is not now at its proper point in the great system of Europe. Indeed the resources of that empire are universally underrated. Under a FREDERIC or a GUSTAVUS it would scarcely be inferior to France.

We intend soon to republish, from a foreign publication of the very first ability, an essay upon the Power of Russia, which will be replete with new information to the American Public. *Freeman's Jour.*

## GENERAL BENNIGSEN,

Who commanded the Russian army in the battles of Poltusk, Eylau, and Findland, is now in retirement at his seat in Wilna, a commercial town of Russian Poland [Lithuania) which was taken by the Russians in 1794 in consequence of the *infamously infamous* partition of Poland, by which the Empress Catherine acquired the whole of Lithuania; and Prussia, the original plotter of both the partitions of Poland, obtained the long desired commercial cities of Danzic and Thorn. Wilna has a bishop's see, a university, an ancient castle, and a palace, and is situated at the confluence of the small rivers Vilia and Wilna, 215 miles N. E. of Warsaw. Here Bennigsen enjoys *otium cum dignitate*, and is said to be employed in writing a history of his campaigns. He is no doubt a man of great military talents, although some of those fastidious and self sufficient critics, who argue without reason and condemn without knowledge, appear to entertain a different opinion. An English writer says of the battle of Eylau, that it *was* a *serious check* to Bonaparte, but was *owing nearly as much to the severity of the weather as the bravery of the enemy*—not a word of the admirable dispositions of the Russian general—and was *magnified by the boastful pen of General Bennigsen into a complete defeat*. Now the most wonderfully veracious French bulletin never pretended that the stars fought against them, except that a fall of snow pevented Davoust (the present Duke of Auerstadt) from outflanking the Russians. Besides, was there not as much bad weather on the one side as the other? We have been assured, indeed, that Bennigsen committed some important mistakes at Friedland, but it should never be forgotten that he fought for fourteen hours, and did not retreat till Bonaparte came up with his reserve. We still believe that the Russians were overpowered by numbers.—*ib.*

## *SARAGOSSA.*

It appears that Saragossa was not wholly subdued, until after the garrison had sustained 150 attacks, which were made night and day without intermission, for 45 days. In this memorable siege, the French are presumed to have lost nearly 30,000 men; and to have encountered from the unexampled bravery of the inhabitants, every kind of opposition which human ingenuity, stimulated by patriotism and the thirst of vengeance, could devise. After the first breach was made, which was about 30 days before its final reduction, the assailants were so powerfully opposed in the streets, and from the houses, as to defeat the execution of any immediate surrender of the place—they were compelled to conquer street by street, and house by house—for every house was a fortress, and was defended until blown up.—The details of the siege are highly interesting, presenting a daily journal of operations for 30 days, in which the French were unremittingly engaged in fighting the inhabitants, and destroying their dwellings, one by one. Such unexampled heroism, is without precedent in the annals of history. [*Bost. Gaz.*

The glory of Gen. PALAFOX was consummated by his not living to see the surrender of Saragossa. He died of a fever a day or two before the event took place.

### A GENUINE FRENCHMAN.

The last Richmond Enquirer contains three columns of remark upon the arrangement lately concluded with Great-Britain. Instead of manifesting the joy which such an event must inspire in every patriotic bosom, the editor of this paper seems only apprehensive of the consequences which may result from this accommodation to our relations with France. The return of peace and commerce, with their attendants wealth and prosperity, is of little moment in his eyes, when compared with the displeasure of the French emperor. How long will the apologists of French atrocity continue to insult the feelings and understandings of this people? Although in the event of war, which may be caused by the ungovernable passions of the French tyrant, the great body of the American people will zealously unite in support of their government and their country's rights, yet it cannot be concealed, that there is a band of French partizans among us, small in number, but bold to perform the offices of their employment. The government and the people must watch the motions of these miscreants.
*Balt. Fed. Rep.*

### AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

From "The Journal of a Tour into the Territory North West of the Allegheny Mountains." By the Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris.

"*Behind me rises huge a reverend pile,*
"*Sole on this desert heath, a place of tombs,*
"*Waste, desolate; where ruin dreary dwells,*
"*Brooding o'er sightless skulls and crumbling bones.*"

We went out this morning to examine the ancient monuments about Grave Creek. The town of Tomlinson is built upon one of the square forts. Several mounds are to be seen. Three of them which stand adjoining each other are of superior height and magnitude to those which are most commonly to be met with. In diging away the side of one of these, in order to build a stable, many curious stone implements were found; one resembled a syringe; there were also a pestle, some copper heads of an oval shape, and several other articles.—One of the mounds in Col. Bygg's garden was excavated in order to make an ice house. It contained a vast number of human bones, a variety of stone tools, and a kind of stone signet of an oval shape, two inches in length with a figure in relievo resembling a note of admiration surrounded by two raised rims. Capt. Wilson who presented the stone to my companion Mr. Adams observed that it was exactly the figure of the brand with which the Mexican horses were marked. One of the mounds was surrounded by a regular ditch parapet, with only one entrance. The tumulus was about 12 feet high, and the parapet five.

The '*Big Grave*,' as it is called is a most astonishing mound. We measured the perpendicular height, and it was sixty seven feet and a half. By the measurement of George Millar, Esq. of Wheeling, it is sixty eight feet. Its sides are quite steep. The diameter of the top is fifty five feet, but the apex seems to have caved in; for the present summit forms a bason three or four feet in depth. Not having a surveyor's chain, we could not take the circumference, but judged that its base covered more than half an acre. It is overgrown with large trees on all sides. Near the top is a white oak of three feet diameter; one still larger grows on the eastern side, about half way down. The mound sounds hollow. Undoubtedly its contents will be numerous, curious, and calculated to develope in a farther degree the history of the antiquities which abound in this part of our country.

As there is no excavations near the mound, and no hills or banks of earth, we infer that it must have been principally formed of sods skimmed from the surface, or of earth, brought from a distance. The labor of collecting such a prodigious quantity must have been inconceivably great. And when we consider the multitude of workmen, the length of time, and the expense, requisite to form such a stupendous mound; when we reflect upon the spirit of ambition which suggested the idea of this monument, of great but simple magnificence, to the memory of some renowned prince or warrior, we cannot but regret that the name and glory it was designed to perpetuate are gone—Lost in the darkness of the grave!

## Latest from England.

BOSTON, *April* 28.

We yesterday received Halifax papers of the 18th inst. with intelligence from the London Gazette to the 14th, and from Greenock to the 17th March.

The die is at last cast in Germany. The whole empire exhibits one scene of military movements.

### *FRENCH MOVEMENTS.*

The French army of the Rhine under Davoust is on its march to the Danube. General Oudinot, whose head-quarters are at Augsburgh, commands nearly 30,000 men. Several Dutch regiments have passed the Mayn on their way to Franconia, putting all the carriages and horses in their passage in requisition.

A French army is to be formed in Saxony, with which the forces of the confederation of the Rhine are to act.

The French have also an army of about 40,000 men in Italy, near the Austrian frontiers. Massena is to have the command.

On the 12th February dispatches arrived at Vienna, with the final decision of Bonaparte on the subject of his differences with the emperor Francis. Messengers were immediately dispatched to Petersburgh, Berlin and Copenhagen, and to the several Austrian governments.

Marshal Duroc passed through Frankfort February 2, on an important mission from Bonaparte to the Russian cabinet.

Jerome Bonaparte, by imperial command, has issued a decree, ordering out an army for service of 5500, and an army of reserve of 2500.

### *GERMAN MOVEMENTS.*

A cordon of troops has been formed along the whole extent of the frontier. Great exertions are making to fortify Ems in Upper Austria.

The cabinet of Vienna have added further augmentations of their armies. The militia too are disciplined two evenings every week, and provided for actual service.

The archduke Charles is appointed generalissimo with unlimited powers, so that his operations will no longer be shackled by the interference of the Aulic Council.

### *SPIRIT OF HOLLAND.*

Louis Bonaparte was at Utrecht, taking measures to relieve the country suffering under the inundations, when he received orders from Napoleon for the immediate march of 15,000 Dutch troops into Bavaria, to act under Davoust, and another division of like force to be ready by the middle of March. Louis sent off couriers to Amsterdam, &c. calling his ministers and council of state to Utrecht, where after much deliberation, his council declared to him the incompetency of the nation to sustain the burthens of a new war, and solemnly protested against his employment of so large a force in a service so unconnected with the interests of the country. A few regiments were however sent off; (the same mentioned above on their way to Franconia.)

The Ottoman Porte, it is said in a letter from Holland, will immediately join Austria in the war against France. It is said to be one of the secret articles of peace between Turkey and Great-Britain.

The British government had received intelligence from the head-quarters of the Spanish army in Carolina, (an advantageous post in Sierra Morena) dated Feb. 12. The Spanish patriots still retained a respectable force, and a confidence of eventual success. Gen. Uabina had been appointed to the command of the central army and that of Carolina, in place of the duke del Infantado, under arrest. The French army had retired upon Toledo and Madrid, for the purpose of entering Estremadura with an army of 25,000 men.

Among the Spanish forces now embodied we observe the following mentioned. General Cuesta at Truxillo, with 14,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry. A division of British and Portuguese at Alcantara, of 14,000. The army of Carolina 21,000 infantry, and 17,000 cavalry The advanced guard at La Mancha 8,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry:—making 62,700.

### FURTHER.

In corroboration of the above highly interesting intelligence, we copy the following from an Antigua paper of the 4th ult.
*N. Y. Gazette.*

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) April 4.—His majesty's ship Swaggerer, lieut. Evelyn, arrived at English Harbor this morning, and brings accounts that an express had reached admiral Cochrane in 18 days from England, with information, that *Austria, Prussia and Russia, had declared war against France*, and that Bonaparte was in consequence leaving Spain with a large portion of his army. An envoy from each of the above powers had arrived in London, for the purpose of effecting an alliance with Great-Britain.

BALTIMORE, *May* 6.

G. W. Campbell, of Tennessee, declines a re-election to the House of Representatives of the United States. What a pity the union should lose such a pattern of *wisdom and moderation*.

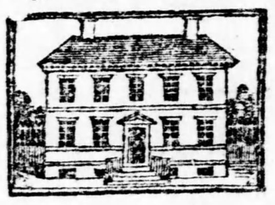
NEW-YORK, *April* 29.

Clearances, for *foreign ports*, since the 18th ult. as far as they have reached us, including the probable number cleared from small ports where no papers are printed.

| | |
|---|---|
| From New-York | 187 |
| Baltimore | 79 |
| Philadelphia | 111 |
| Wilmington, N. C. | 14 |
| George-Town | 4 |
| Alexandria | 16 |
| Providence, R. I. | 23 |
| Newport, R. I. | 21 |
| New-Haven | 14 |
| Bristol, R. I. | 11 |
| New-London | 12 |
| Salem | 57 |
| Boston | 88 |
| Norfolk | 67 |
| Newburyport | 19 |
| Charleston, S. C. | 57 |
| Savannah | 9 |
| Portland | 31 |
| Kennebunk | 18 |
| From the above ports not come to hand at least | 150 |
| From small ports from which we can have no returns for the want of gazettes | 100 |
| Total | 1035 |

The above vessels will probably average 200 tons—and each 10 seamen—making 207,000 tons and 10,350 seamen, besides passengers and supercargoes. In one month from this time, no doubt 1000 more vessels will depart for foreign ports. We shall then have sent out 400,000 tons, and 20,000 seamen—all in about two months.


## FOUNTAIN TAVERN,
## Pittsburgh.



THOMAS FERREE

Informs his friends and the public, that he has returned to his OLD STAND on the Bank of the Monongohela, lately occupied by Mr. John Kerr, where he hopes by keeping the best of Liquors and every other necessary accommodation to receive a share of the public favor.

May 12th, 1809.

N. B. A few genteel Boarders would be taken at a reasonable rate.

Entered with the subscriber Woodranger, a Sorrel MARE, with a large blaze in her face, between 13 and 14 hands high, ten years old, on her right hip is a large sore, trots and paces, shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away,

JOHN BELL.

Chartier's Creek Allegheny county, May 12, 1809.

Taken up on the 10th inst. at the Ferry of the Subscriber, on the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, a *Bright Sorrel HORSE*, about fifteen hands high, a large snip half up his face, star in his forehead and off hind foot white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN MORRISON.

Pine township, Allegheny county, May 16, 1809.

## NEW BOOKS.

*JUST RECEIVED*

FROM NEWBURYPORT, BOSTON, NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE,

*A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF*

**Books and Stationary,**

AND FOR SALE AT

ZADOK CRAMER'S

*Ecclesiastical, Law, and Literary Book-Store, Sign of Franklin's Head, Market, between Front and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.*

All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved of credit,

*WHOLESALE & RETAIL.*

*(In continuation.)*

*CHILDREN'S BOOKS*

German A. B. C. books
Old Dame Pardie
Letters from London
Youthful Sports
Familiar Lessons
The Daisey, in 2 parts
Tame Goldfinch
Mary and her Cat
Hymns for the nursery
Jack of all trades
First, second and third chapter of Accidents
Sermons to Children
Peasants Repast
Various modes of catching
Youthful Recreation
Prize, second part
Take your Choice
Little Prattler
Book of Nouns
People of All Nations
Simple Stories
Anecdotes of a Little Family
Little Merchant
Little Teacher Improved
Present for good Girls
Dame Margery
Danger of the Streets
Battledoor
Little Goody two shoes
Little Master and Misses Delight
History of Big Letters, by *E. D. Dogood*
An easy road to the Temple of Fame
Little Rambler
The Minor Cabinet of Useful Knowledge
Little History of Little Folks
The Barring Out, or Party Spirit
Memoirs of Isaac Putnam
Doctor Watts Wonderful Dream
New Catechism, by the Worcester Association of Ministers
Doctor Watts divine songs for Children
History of Little Jack
—— of Claras and Laras
—— of Valentine & Orson
—— of doctor Ben Franklin
—— of Narrative Pieces
Academy of Compliments
Universal dream book
Death of Abel
History of Gen. Washington
—— of Lord Nelson
The Canary Bird
The Graduate in vice
Little Present for Little Children
The History of the Holy Jesus
New-England Primers
Pittsburgh do.
Philadelphia do.
New-York do.
American do.
The Youths' first Instructor
The funny explanation of the Alphabet
Philadelphia Cries
Select Scripture pieces for Children
The Chimney Sweepers Complaint
History of G. Worthy
Esop's Life and Fables abridged
Footsteps to Natural History
Economy of Human Life
General Whispers
Copy of a letter written by Jesus Christ
Tragical Tales of Sambrack the Indian
Parents Gift, or young Master and Misses Companion
Orpheus, or Honesty Rewarded
Female Treachery, or the unfortunate story of Belmour and Amanda
The Sterling
Seven Wise Masters of Rome
Hocus Pocus, or the Art of Legerdemain
Child's Library of Useful knowledge
History of Lazy Laurence
Natural History of Bees
The Sparrow
A friendly visit to the House of Mourning
The Modern Story Teller
Pity's Gift
The Budget
The Vision, for the instruction of youthful minds
Minor Cabinet of Useful knowledge
History of a Pin
Domestic Recreation
Juvenile Trials
American Jester
Old mother Hubbard and her dog
The Little Woman & the Pedlar
Parlour Teacher
Idlenes and Industry set forth in two pretty stories
Search after Happiness
Baron Trenk
Principles of Politeness
History of John Gilpin
Whole duty of Woman
A present for a Little Girl
History of P. Quarll
—— of Paddy from Cork
The Child's Companion
World displayed, for the benefit of young persons
Boyles Voyages

## NOTICE.

THOMAS SHELDON,

Shop-keeper in the Borough of Pittsburgh, having had all his little property seized to satisfy his house rent, this notice is to solicit all those who are in his debt (let their accounts be ever so small) to come forward and settle before the first of May, so that he may have it in his power to pay his creditors. Those who do not pay attention to this solicitation may depend upon being dealt with according to law.

April 18, 1809.

## FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

## Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,
*For Sale at this Office.*

## Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory.

*Benjamin Bakewell & Co.*

Inform their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

## Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

## NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Bakewell & Ensell*, having been dissolved on the 1st of February last, by mutual consent;—The Flint Glass Manufactory will in future be carried on by Benj. Bakewell & Co. by whom all accounts due to or from the late firm, will be settled.

BENJ. BAKEWELL,
EDW. ENSELL.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1809.

## *CHEAP LEATHER.*

TO close a consignment, the subscribers will dispose of a quantity of Spanish Sole Leather, at the low price of 20 cents per pound, by the hundred, for cash only.

DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, March 27, 1808. tf.

The subscriber has lately been authorised to Sell

A Tract of Land of about 200 Acres, situate on Turtle creek, adjoining to Cavet's mill, in Westmoreland county, about 14 miles distant from Pittsburgh, and within sight of the state road leading to that town. About 50 acres are in a good state of cultivation, and under excellent fencing, with a comfortable dwelling house and small barn.

Nearly one half of the whole tract is bottom land of the first quality, containing an extensive sugar camp capable of yielding five or six hundred weight of sugar every season.

The farm is now in the possession of Robert Patterson, who will shew the extent of the improvements and the boundaries of the tract. The price will depend upon the amount of the sum that can be immediately paid when the title is made, and the short periods which may be fixed on for the subsequent payments. For terms apply to

JOHN IRWIN,
of Westmoreland.

Brush Hill, April 1, 1809.

## Fresh Patent Medicine.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

*FOR COUGHS.*

THE increasing reputation of Hamilton's Elixir (which during the last *nine years* has become celebrated throughout the United States) warrants the assertion that it is the *best remedy* now in use for Colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas and approaching consumptions. Experience has taught thousands, that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.

*A single trial will prove* that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evaporates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating at present some of its painful effects.

*To parents who have children afflicted with the hooping cough,*

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

SELECT RECOMMENDATIONS.

*Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1806.*

Mrs. H. LEE, widow of R. Lee, jr.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others the excellent quality of Hamilton's Elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician, who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

*GEORGE BENNER, Jr.*
No. 11, Budd st. Philadelphia.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared very doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued.—Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength.

*From Luther Martin, esq. late attorney general of Maryland.*

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

*Sold in Pittsburgh at the Store of*
ANTHONY BEELEN,
*In Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets.*

Who has constantly for sale the following *GENUINE MEDICINES.*

HAMILTON'S
Worm Destroying Lozenges.
ITCH CURED,
*by once using*
Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last nine years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

The proprietor solemnly affirms that this ointment doth not contain a particle of brimstone, mercury or any injurious ingredient whatever.

Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister, an infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder, for the teeth and gums.

Hahn's genuine eye water, a sovereign remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, celebrated for the mildness of their operation, & c. for being the best known remedy for cleaning the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's essence and extract of mustard, for Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

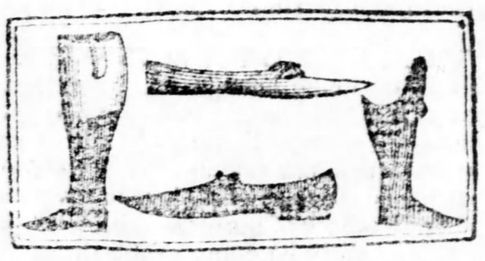
Tooth Ache Drops, the only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Damask Lip Salve.

TAKE NOTICE—Imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore, apply only to *ANTHONY BEELEN, in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets*, Pittsburgh, who has been for nine years past, (and still continues to be) sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations.—As further security against imposition, each genuine article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

*HANNAH LEE,*
Widow of the late proprietor.

Pittsburgh Dec. 27, 1808.



ROBERT WELSH,

*Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

## TO LET,

*And possession given the first of April next,*

A Store Room and large Cellar, situate between Front and Second streets, in Market street, Pittsburgh.

For particulars enquire at ZADOK CRAMER's Book Store. March 20, 1809.